

## THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

## The British Parliament Re-assembled in Session.

## RELATIONS WITH FOREIGN POWERS.

A Brilliant Victory in Ashantee—Finance and Reform—Property Entail and Labor and Capital—Words for the Famine Stricken Asiatics—What the Irish and the Scotch Require.

## TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, March 19, 1874.

Parliament re-assembled to-day. Shortly after the opening the members of the House of Commons were summoned to the Chamber of the Peers to hear the Queen's Speech.

My Lords and Gentlemen—I recur to your advice at the earliest period permitted by the arrangements consequent upon the retirement of the late administration.

My foreign relations continue most friendly, and I shall not fail to exercise the influence arising from these cordial relations for the maintenance of European peace and the faithful observance of international obligations.

The marriage of my son is at once a source of happiness to myself and of pleasure of friendship between two great Empires.

The Ashantee war has terminated in the capture and destruction of the capital and negotiations which, I trust, may lead to a more satisfactory condition of affairs than hitherto. The courage, discipline and endurance of my forces and the energy and skill evinced in the conduct of the expedition has brilliantly maintained, under the most trying circumstances, the traditional reputation of the British army.

The famine in India. I deeply regret that drought has affected the most populous provinces of the Indian Empire and produced extreme scarcity in some parts amounting to actual famine—over an area inhabited by many millions. I have directed the Governor General of India to spare no cost in striving to mitigate this terrible calamity.

The conquest of King Koffie. The Ashantee war has terminated in the capture and destruction of the capital and negotiations which, I trust, may lead to a more satisfactory condition of affairs than hitherto. The courage, discipline and endurance of my forces and the energy and skill evinced in the conduct of the expedition has brilliantly maintained, under the most trying circumstances, the traditional reputation of the British army.

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by Mr. Torrens as inopportune, and it was withdrawn. The address in reply was then adopted, and the House adjourned.

Irish Endorsement of Disraeli.

Right Hon. Thomas E. Taylor, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster under the new government, has been re-elected to Parliament from Dublin county by 961 majority.

The Premier's Bid for the Irish Vote—A Peel "Whip" on the Opposition Benches.

The Daily News says it has been given to understand on good authority that Mr. Disraeli will advise the early release of the remaining Fenian convicts.

Mr. Arthur Peel has been designated as the liberal "whip" during the present session of Parliament.

A Regiment Returned from Ashantee.

The troop ship Tamar arrived at Portsmouth today from the Gold Coast, with the Fusiliers regiment on board.

A Letter from the Pope Under Peculiar Circumstances.

The *Univers* (newspaper) has resumed publication, the term for which was suspended having expired. It signifies its reappearance by publishing a letter from the Pope denouncing the enemies of the Church.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

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Bismarck in Unpleasant Relations with the French Minister—The Chancellor Still Ill.

The Viscount de Gontaut-Biron, the French Ambassador, is about to resign in consequence of unpleasant relations with Prince Bismarck.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, March 20—3:30 A. M.

The *Daily Telegraph* has the following special despatch from Berlin:

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LONDON, March 20—A. M.

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## JAPAN AND CHINA.

## Court Reception by the Japanese Emperor—State Economy—Public Discontent—Disarmament—Agitation—Commerce and Population—Minister Iwakura's Position—The Popular Movement for Parliamentary Representation—Its Origin, Progress and Results.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 19, 1874.

The Pacific mail steamer Great Republic arrived here this morning. She brings Hong Kong dates to February 12 and Yokohama dates to February 24.

She brought the following passengers for New York—C. A. Flanders, M. Muratke, H. E. Nichols, W. Warren, S. M. Davidson and wife, Miss Davidson, W. H. Hance, John Wood, J. M. Jacquema, Colonel Graham and F. R. Gamhill.

The Japan Gazette of February 23 contains the following:

RECEPTION AT COURT.

On the 29th of January the Emperor received the wives and families of the English, United States and Belgian Ministers.

HONESTY IN HIGH PLACES.

The Emperor has ordered that his own income shall pay tax equally with the subjects'. He will pay about \$25,000.

Kido, one of the late former Ambassadors, has been appointed Minister of Education.

The government is making strenuous efforts to put down the rebellion of the Samourais; but many of the military leaders have refused to fight the countrymen.

The Samourais, who are the outside people, have no fear for the safety of their friends in Japan nor for the financial condition of the country.

THE WAR FEELING AGAINST CORIA.

The Samourais of Sagai, in Fuzen, have assembled in their temples, demanding that an expedition be dispatched to Corea. Their number is constantly increasing.

On the night of the 1st of January they went to the Bank of Ono in Fukuoka and used such violence that all the clerks fled away.

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## WASHINGTON.

## The Financial Farce To Be Resumed on Monday.

WASHINGTON, March 19, 1874.

The House to-day the Legislative Appropriation bill was taken up and discussed in Committee of the Whole. Considerable interest was manifested by the clerks of committees when Mr. Herford, of Western Virginia, offered an amendment reducing the appropriations for their pay, and consequently their salaries. These gentlemen, who understand their business on the floor as well as elsewhere, were busy among the members to have the amendment rejected, which was effectuated by their active canvassing. The pay of the clerks of committees was reduced, and this action has not only great inconvenience, but several of them were seriously embarrassed by the thefts. Complaints were made to the Post Office Department at Washington so frequently that the Postmaster General is said to have had in contemplation to suspend every official in the Post Office here if the missing letters were not traced to the thieves.

Detestable had been at work in the mail cars on the entire route between here and New York, Boston, and also in the various post offices through which the missing matter passed, but without arriving at any definite solution of the mystery.

THE MYSTERY SOLVED.

At last, however, Special Agent John Frey, finding the letters were not purloined in the Post Office here nor on the postal route North, after examining and counting the packages in the office here before they were taken to the depot to be transferred North, then went on the train and examined them again. To his astonishment several packages were missing, and he at once got a clue to the real leak.

The following (last) night he arrested Andrew Harris, the negro driver, and found upon his person several packages of letters just stolen. As soon as he discovered these the other at once searched the quarters of the negro, where an immense number of purloined drafts, checks, Post Office orders, photographs, taken from the mails, and many other articles were found.

Nearly all the letters had been destroyed. Checks amounting to \$14,000 were found in the opened letters. Harris was taken to the police station, and the missing letters were recovered.

THE MISSING CHECKS.

Checks drawn in favor of M. S. Valentine & Co., endorsed to Cochran, McLean & Co., \$263

By the Farmers' National Bank, New York, in favor of C. F. Simpson, Cashier, \$221

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